

## PROTESTING THE PRESS

## Congress Offers Example for the Various States.

Press galleries in the National Capitol are governed by very strict rules—against lobbying and other offenses.

The regular Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript says: A recent editorial suggestion of the Transcript that the Massachusetts Legislature enact a law applying to the press galleries at the State House the same rules, essentially which govern the press galleries of the national Capitol brings to mind that probably the most important rule of the national press gallery is that the rules of the press gallery here administered. The privilege of the House or Senate floor is not more jealously guarded than that of the press gallery at Washington, and literally it would be a disgrace for a stranger to enter the Senate chamber while that body was in session as it is to enter the press gallery without a proper introduction. The phrase "admission to the press gallery" is used here does not imply the simple extension of a courtesy to a visiting newspaper man or magazine writer, but refers to the right of a press gallery member to be seated in the gallery. The list of members of the press gallery is published in the Congressional Directory. They are entitled to "seats" in the press gallery, although as a matter of fact the number of seats provided is far in excess of the number of correspondents.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF CORRESPONDENTS.

The affairs of the national press gallery are administered by a committee of five, known as the standing committee of correspondents, elected by the gallery at the beginning of every session. This committee has a semi-official standing, for it acts as the representative of the speaker of the House and the committee on rules of the Senate, to whose orders alone it is subject. The standing committee is composed of one member from each of the five largest newspapers of the city. Its members are elected by the gallery at the beginning of every session. The committee often meets week after week and sitting practically as a court upon a case wherein questions of privilege are involved. The standing committee exercises absolute authority. Theoretically its actions are subject to confirmation by the authorities named. So great is the power of this committee that the power is used with exceeding care. The committee often meets week after week and sitting practically as a court upon a case wherein questions of privilege are involved. The standing committee exercises absolute authority. Theoretically its actions are subject to confirmation by the authorities named. So great is the power of this committee that the power is used with exceeding care.

WHEN NEWSPAPER MEN WERE LOBBYISTS.

During this free-and-easy period some newspaper men acted also as lobbyists, and otherwise as representatives of outside interests, until finally Congress and the better element in the press gallery united in a reform whereby Congress prescribed certain rules governing admission to the press gallery. The standing committee is entitled to use of both galleries and the newspaper men elected a standing committee pledged to enforce these rules. This pledge has been kept for 10 years. The Senate side the standing committee even controls appointments to the gallery. The standing committee has selected the gallery officials through the committee on accounts but it is understood that the new committee in patronage, of which Representative Humphreys of Mississippi is chairman, contemplates offering an order giving the standing committee jurisdiction over appointments to the House gallery. The standing committee has no power to exclude anyone except to secure efficient service, but sometimes has been embarrassed by having untrained men placed in the gallery as part of the patronage of Congressmen.

## WHAT MEN SIGN WHO APPLY.

Daily newspaper men only are entitled to representation in the press gallery and the applicant must sign a blank containing the following clause:

"I am not engaged in the prosecution of any claim pending before the Congress or the departments, and will not become so engaged while allowed admission to the press gallery, and I am given any cause, the agent or representative of any person or corporation having legislation before the Congress, and I will not become either while retaining my privilege in the gallery. I am not employed in any executive or a legislative department of the government, and my chief attention is given to newspaper correspondence."

The rules require also that the applications shall be authenticated in a manner that shall be satisfactory to the standing committee of correspondents, "who shall see that the occupation of the gallery is confined to bona fide telegraphic correspondents of reputable standing in their business, who represent daily newspapers, and it shall be the duty of the standing committee, at their discretion, to report violations of the privileges of the gallery to the speaker, or to the Senate committee on rules, and pending action thereon the offending correspondent shall be suspended." In practice, the standing committee acts directly in cases of suspension and reports to the speaker or the Senate committee on rules, which may or may not suspend the member. It is hardly to be said that the standing committee has not been backed up in any action it has taken.

## DELICATE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

The object of this system is to confine the use of the galleries to bona fide telegraphic correspondents of daily newspapers and to preserve discipline through out the entire. Many cases arise which call for action in the twilight zone of equity rather than of strict accordance with the written rule. In these the standing committee never hesitates to use its own judgment. For example, it never has been regarded as an offense for a correspondent to do legislative work for non-money-making institution, like the Y. M. C. A. or the Y. W. C. A., or for a woman to do similar work for a woman's suffrage association or any other body.

whose object is the general welfare or general education.

The standard of professional ethics among the Washington correspondents is exceedingly high and it is certain that some of the conditions found to exist in the press gallery of the Massachusetts State House never would be tolerated here. Political work from time to time is done by members of the press gallery, but it is not considered particularly legitimate in the press gallery, nevertheless many writers will decline employment in any political capacity because they are unwilling to make any association that may influence their judgment or hamper their independence. Many a Washington correspondent works rather after year for very modest return rather than sacrifice his professional standing by accepting work "on the outside."

How tightly the rules of the press gallery are enforced by the superintendents may be inferred from a recent typical incident in which Thomas Nelson Page, now United States ambassador to Belgium, was admitted to the press gallery. A distinguished novelist and magazine writer, had been extended the occasional courtesy of the gallery at times when it was convenient for outsiders to be admitted. But the standing committee has made a rule whereby on "special call days"—days of special events—members may be admitted to the press gallery only by the standing committee. On the day President Wilson read his first message, Mr. Page came to the gallery accompanied by F. Hopkinson Smith, an equally distinguished novelist, painter and lecturer. At any other time the gallery would have been delighted to do him to these two men, but the gallery officials were turning away outside novelists and men right and left, and the future ambassador and his friend were refused admission. In fact, it is the unwritten rule, always strictly observed, that a correspondent shall not take a layman into the press gallery, even his own brother. These rules are not framed in any arbitrary spirit, they are necessary for the protection of busy newspaper men who are compelled to discuss the weightiest affairs of the nation at a moment's notice and can break no interruptions.

The standing committee, as stated, exercises an authority that is practically absolute. Its limitations are reached, however, by the House and the Senate, and the committee itself declining jurisdiction in such cases, on the ground that they involve a censorship of the press, and that the authority derived by the committee from the men who elected it is not contemplated that the committee should act in judgment over the writings of one of the publications of any newspaper. That this is a matter between the members of Congress and the offending correspondents or newspapers is made clear by the precedents, wherein action in case of libel always has been taken by the House or Senate, but even in these cases the standing committee usually is sought. A case of libel would stand on a different footing, as an offense against the gallery itself.

A smaller body is often more difficult to handle than a larger, but it is clear that if the newspaper profession in Boston or any other city could maintain the same standard of ethics, it would be a great help to the community. It should employ itself by some such system as that of the Washington press of correspondents.

## WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT INCUBATORS?

Points on Getting Ready for Spring. E. K. PARKINSON.

The first thing you ought to know, at any rate, is that this is the time to start incubators for early high priced eggs, providing the temperature is maintained, and plenty of fresh air to be had, as well as a warm, sunny, sheltered spot for the brooders. An incubator is necessary for every practical poultry plant, but it requires an observing eye and sharp attention to make it successful. Whether a novice or skilled hand at raising incubators, it is well before starting to select the incubator. The incubator should be selected with each machine and moreover to follow those instructions minutely or failure results. Having chosen a good place, set the incubator level, don't guess. Get a spirit level and make sure. For an incubator is built to distribute heat evenly over the egg chamber. But if one corner stands lower than another this is impossible. If the machine is new, attach the regulator rod and adjust it so the flame can easily be seen. Light, turn down to a low flame at first, and leave the machine alone for twenty-four hours before trying to adjust the regulator. The thermometer in the incubator should be set at 99 degrees, the exact temperature is not important, loosen the nut or regulator rod three or four turns and wait till the heat comes up to the nut; continue to loosen the nut carefully until the temperature reaches 102, then stop. Run the machine two or three days at 102 or 103 degrees before filling with eggs, and when the eggs are set, run the machine at 102 degrees. Keep the burner clean and run at 99 or 102 degrees for the first week and 103 for the remainder of the hatch. When the animal heat begins to show, about the tenth day, turn down the regulator nut a half turn or so daily to care for the extra heat. In cooling follow the directions immediately and when on the eighteenth or nineteenth day the chicks begin to pip, close the door of the incubator and leave it alone until the hatch is over and the chicks all dried off.

## THE CALL OF DUTY.

(From the Chicago Record-Herald.)

"My husband is going to Florida for three months and I don't know how I shall ever stand it, to have him away so long."

"Why don't you go with him?"

"I would only papa made me a present of a \$50 seal coat for Christmas, and it seems a shame to go where I couldn't wear it, for the style is likely to change before next winter."

## CURRY OF TRIPE.

Take one pound of tripe in boiling water until tender, then cut in small strips or squares. Melt one-quarter cup of butter in a frying pan, add one good-sized onion sliced thin, and cook until the onion is browned slightly. Add a rounding teaspoon of curry powder, one cup of milk and the tripe. Stew for nearly an hour over a slow heat and serve in a border of fried rice.

To have the "want ad" working for you whenever there is any work that you can do for you is to be "canny as the cat."

## EFFICIENT CITY GOVERNMENT

## Col. McClure Says Germany Has the United States Benten.

Well Known Magazine Man Has Little Use for the Initiative, Referendum or Recall—Three Practical Addresses.

Colonel S. S. McClure put in an interesting afternoon and evening in Burlington Sunday. Beginning in the afternoon at three o'clock he addressed a crowded men's meeting in Y. M. C. A. hall. As soon after the address to men as he could get to the high school building he gave an impromptu talk on the Montessori system of child training to an audience of surprising size, considering that these were almost all summoned at the last moment by telephone. At the high school Colonel McClure spoke until considerably after six o'clock. He was on hand again for the evening service at the Methodist Church, where a very large audience heard him.

In his Y. M. C. A. address, Mr. McClure was announced to speak on "The Five Greatest Problems of Our Civilization," but four of the problems got crowded out in the shuffle and the afternoon address was devoted to the primary problem of how to obtain good city government. Mr. McClure confessed to have given extended study to the problem of city government and other allied problems. The result of his research was the discovery of a simple co-ordinating principle which was the keynote of all good government. He said: "Wherever I found good government, it was government proceeding by the principle similar to that followed by all corporations in electing a board of directors who in turn choose the experts who carry on the work of government."

Colonel McClure said that it was only by accident that the people ever elected a good mayor or judge, because a whole mass of people could not know about the details of the work in these offices and could not judge of the qualifications demanded. He said further that for the most part the people are ignorant of the work of the city government. He said that it was necessary in order that they might afford a profession for men to devote their lives to. Efficiency comes in having men trained for their places instead of being chosen for their happenings.

The people, he said, could choose an permanent board of directors who in turn could choose the trained men necessary to run the government. A board of directors of the kind described could choose men whom it would be profitable to keep in office, just as men who make good in a business office are kept there. He then went on to describe how this was the method employed in England and on the continent of Europe.

He described the government of Frankfurt as representative of German cities. Frankfurt is governed by a mayor who is one of the best known men in Germany. This mayor first made a reputation for himself as a young man when he was mayor first of a very diminutive city and later of a somewhat more important one. Frankfurt hired him away from the latter city. Like all other German city magistrates, he is as thoroughly trained for the particular duties and standards of conduct necessary in his office as a graduate of Annapolis or West Point is trained for his peculiar duties.

The mayor who is resident of the German city goes to the voting place of his ward and casts one ballot with no ticket and no suggestions as to whom he should choose, and the liberty to name any citizen who lives within fifteen miles of his ward. The two highest of the men thus suggested are voted on, and the one getting a majority is elected mayor. The mayor then chooses a council of six members. These councilmen choose the specialists who carry on the city government. They may even go out of the country to get the best equipped man for a given place.

Colonel McClure said that to get anything to compare in efficiency with the administrative machinery of that city of Frankfurt, he would have to name the Standard Oil company, and that even in the light of such a comparison the German city did not suffer. Frankfurt, he said, owns its own street railway system, gives away fares to certain localities where it is desirable to have people, and makes 12 per cent. per annum on the investment. The city has bought land and built apartment houses for the special purpose of providing for widowers' children, because it is thought desirable to keep children in their homes, instead of having them sent to institutions. These are only a few of the activities which the efficiency of the German city government makes possible.

Referring to the initiative, referendum and recall, Colonel McClure said that little of permanent value was to be expected from these innovations. He remarked that it was an absurd idea to a business organizer that you could get more done by dictating to him. He said the secret of efficiency was quite the reverse, that efficiency came from making the positions so secure that men could afford to train for them and perfect themselves in them. The initiative, he said, involved a general public decision on questions which he with one of his public investigators would want to spend months over before rendering an opinion. These innovations, he thought, were well enough as instruments of revolution—a great advance over the institutions of the French Revolution.

## WATER IN BUTTER.

## \$14,000 Lost to Dairymen. A. A. RORLAND.

Fourteen million dollars are annually lost to dairy interests in the United States through the low moisture content of butter. The maximum legal amount is 16 per cent; the average for the United States is only 15.5 per cent. An additional 2.5 per cent. might be added, making the water content 18 per cent., without exceeding the legal limit and without deterioration in quality of the product. Now, how can the moisture content of butter be controlled? The two important factors influencing moisture are the temperature of the milk and the amount of working. Churning temperature is of fundamental importance. During fall and winter, when moisture content of butter is low, temperature of churning should be as high as is consistent with securing a product of uniform quality. Experiments conducted under direction of the writer showed an increase of two per cent. in water content of butter churned at 59 degrees F. as compared with 50 degrees F. That churned at 59 degrees F. averaged 15.5 per cent. moisture, that at 59 degrees F. averaged 14.5 per cent., that at 61 degrees F. averaged 15.5 per cent., that at 63 degrees F. averaged 15.5 per cent., that at 65 degrees F. averaged 15.5 per cent., that at 67 degrees F. averaged 15.5 per cent., that at 69 degrees F. averaged 15.5 per cent., that at 71 degrees F. averaged 15.5 per cent., that at 73 degrees F. averaged 15.5 per cent., that at 75 degrees F. averaged 15.5 per cent., that at 77 degrees F. averaged 15.5 per cent., that at 79 degrees F. averaged 15.5 per cent., that at 81 degrees F. averaged 15.5 per cent., that at 83 degrees F. averaged 15.5 per cent., that at 85 degrees F. averaged 15.5 per cent., that at 87 degrees F. averaged 15.5 per cent., that at 89 degrees F. averaged 15.5 per cent., that at 91 degrees F. averaged 15.5 per cent., that at 93 degrees F. averaged 15.5 per cent., that at 95 degrees F. averaged 15.5 per cent., that at 97 degrees F. averaged 15.5 per 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